

## NAME DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

REPRESENTATIVES FROM COUNTY TO DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL MEETING SELECTED.

Session to Nominate Candidates for Bench Held Here Next Thursday—Oppose Tax Measure.

Rock Island county's 20 delegates to the democratic judicial convention of the fourteenth judicial circuit, which is to be held at the court house in this city next Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting three candidates for circuit judge, were named at a meeting of the county central committee held last evening at 8 o'clock at the Rock Island house.

T. A. Pender acted as chairman for the evening, and in the absence of Harry Harder, A. C. Edwards served as temporary secretary. The call, as issued at a recent meeting of the chairman of the central committee of Rock Island, Henry, Whiteside and Mercer counties, fixing the time, place and appointment of delegates for the circuit convention, was read.

### Townships Grouped.

Under the terms of the matter of the manner in which delegates to the circuit convention are to be named, was left to the respective county committees, who were given the option of selecting the delegates themselves, calling a mass meeting or arranging for a delegate county convention. State Attorney F. E. Thompson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing that the committee choose the delegates from this county:

"Whereas, a convention of the democratic of the fourteenth judicial circuit of Illinois, consisting of the counties of Rock Island, Henry, Whiteside and Mercer, has been called to assemble at the court house in the city of Rock Island, on Thursday, April 8, 1915, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for circuit judge of said fourteenth judicial circuit, to be voted for at the election to be held June 7, 1915, in the manner provided by law, and

"Whereas, the basis of representation in said convention has been decided to be one delegate for each 250 votes, or equivalent fraction thereof cast for Wendell Wilson for president in 1912, by which apportionment Rock Island county will be entitled to 20 delegates; and

"Whereas, the method of selecting delegates to said judicial convention may be by the respective democratic county committees. Therefore, be it resolved, That the 20 delegates from Rock Island county be named by the democratic judicial convention at the court house in the city of Rock Island on Thursday, April 8, 1915, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for circuit judge in said fourteenth judicial circuit, to be voted for at the election to be held June 7, 1915, shall be selected by the Rock Island democratic central committee. And, be it further

"Resolved, That the method of selecting said delegates to said judicial convention shall be in the following manner:

"The upper and country precincts (Cedar, Oak, Port Byron, Zuma, Cass Creek and Hampton), having cast

431 votes for Wilson, shall be entitled to two delegates, to be selected by the committee from said precincts; the central country precincts (South Moline, South Rock Island, Coal Valley, Rural, Black Hawk and Bowling), having cast 191 votes for Wilson, shall be entitled to three delegates, to be selected by the committee from said precincts; the lower and country precincts (Edgington, Andalusia, Buffalo Prairie and Emery), having cast 284 votes for Wilson, shall be entitled to one delegate, to be selected by the committee from said precincts; the Rock Island precincts, having cast 1,726 votes for Wilson, shall be entitled to nine delegates, to be selected by the committee from Rock Island; the Moline precincts, having cast 916 votes for Wilson, shall be entitled to five delegates, to be selected by the committee from Moline. And, be it further

"Resolved, That there shall be selected a like number of alternates in each of said divisions in a like manner. And, be it further

"Resolved, That the said 20 delegates thus selected shall be and are hereby declared to be the delegates from Rock Island county to the convention of democratic of the fourteenth judicial circuit of Illinois, to assemble at the court house in the city of Rock Island on Thursday, April 8, 1915, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for circuit judge of said judicial circuit, to be voted for at the election to be held June 7, 1915."

### Delegates Named.

Opportunity was then given for a caucus of the committee from the various groups, who named the following delegates to the circuit convention:

Rock Island—Delegates: T. A. Pender, William McKinry, Henry L. Wheeler, Max Harder, A. C. Edwards, W. C. Maucker, Albert Huber, Thomas C. Henry, Kate Alternates: Frank Blackinger, Ed Martin, J. W. Maucker, M. H. Sexton, H. C. Hinch, Louis Oelwiler, Dr. V. A. Berglund, C. J. Smith, Thomas Kroeger.

Moline—Delegates: Andrew Olson, M. J. McKinry, Clarence Trevor, M. W. Matties, Jr., Dr. R. C. J. Meyer, Alternates: John Colburn, Nelson Greene, Arthur Pease, J. H. McBride, Dr. J. W. Seide.

Upper country precincts—Delegates: Charles Schaefer, Zuma; Henry Schroeder, Hampton. Alternates: J. W. McBride, Port Byron; M. D. Haulberg, Oak.

Central country precincts—Delegates: F. E. Thompson, South Moline; Clyde Walker, Moline; George Lukens, South Rock Island. Alternates: T. H. Lees, Coal Valley; J. Hays Britton, South Rock Island; Tom Bedford, Rock Island.

Lower and precincts—Delegates: William Elliott, Edgington. Alternates: Charles Schneider, Buffalo Prairie.

### Oppose Bill.

Representative W. C. Maucker, following the selection of delegates, asked for an expression of opinion from committee members relative to a bill which has been introduced in the general assembly, which provides for the abolition of the office of township tax collector. He declared he fought the measure when it was before the committee this week and wanted to ascertain the feeling of his constituents in the county regarding the advisability of further opposition to the measure on the floor of the house should the committee report it out.

He said the bill provides that the taxes of the county be collected by either the sheriff or the treasurer, preferably the former, and argued that the additional help which these officials would have to have and the extra compensation which would necessarily be granted them for the new work would offset any saving which might accrue through the dropping of township collectors. He made the further point that the measure was a "bankers' bill" and would tend to centralize the funds of the various townships of the county and place them under the control of banks.

On motion of George M. Lukens, seconded by State Attorney Thompson, Representative Maucker was authorized to use all honorable means to defeat the bill.

The most remarkable ocean voyage ever taken has been completed by a lone sailor who rode on a giant caisson gate, which was towed from San Francisco to the Panama canal. The trip of the gate, which was towed from San Francisco, consumed 45 days. Rough weather made the towing so difficult that the crew deserted and left a lone watchman to report his progress from a dangerous perch on the top of the caisson.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

## PROTEST USE OF STERLING POWER

FARMERS WHOSE LAND IS OVERFLOWN OBJECT TO FLASH-BOARDS ON DAM.

Hearing is Held Before Major Hoffman—Reports Will Be Furnished to Washington.

Use of flashboards on the dam at Sterling by the Rock River Light & Power company is being protested by farmers near that place, whose land is flooded by the backing up of water by the dam. They have given the government an easement over their lands long ago, for the purpose of feeding the Hennepin canal, but they claim that the use of flashboards for purpose of obtaining head for waterpower floods their properties to a height more than that for which the right of overflow was granted. A hearing on the matter was held before Major G. M. Hoffman, in charge of the U. S. Engineers' office here, yesterday.

### Built Power House.

The power house was completed only last August, at an expense of nearly \$250,000 according to the statement of Judge A. A. Wolfersperger, the company's attorney, and since that date the farmers whose properties are overflowed say the water has been from one to two feet higher than has been the case during the seven years previous.

The government permitted the Sterling Hydraulic company, and later the Light & Power company which leased the former's rights to use the dam and because the feeder took away the flow of a certain amount of water, allowed the concern to provide a pondage equal to 11, not to exceed 208 1/2 feet, Hennepin datum.

This figure was the maximum height that the water was permitted to reach upon the farms which the feeder traverses, and is so provided in the contracts with the farmers. Because the height has not been increased beyond that point, the power company claims that no rights have been tread upon.

### Constant Overflow Claimed.

Mr. Brewster for the petitioners asserted, however, that when the flow over the property of his clients was agreed upon, for a consideration, that no thought of using the dam for power was thought of or mentioned in the contracts. He further maintained there is no hope, now that a power company operates there, of the farms ever ceasing to be overflowed. Possibility of the canal ceasing to be operated is always present, he asserted, and under such condition the farmers would have their land returned to them as it was before the flooding.

He therefore declared further consideration should be made if the company should continue to use the water.

Judge Wolfersperger, for the power company declared that all the power corporation had done was in utmost good faith, that nearly a quarter million dollars was spent in constructing the plant and that the government, having given them right to use the 208 1/2 pondage in lieu of water otherwise taken away, could not see this head lowered and the plant made practically worthless.

Stenographic report of the hearing, together with Major Hoffman's report, will be forwarded to the war department for review and decision.

### ON COUNTY RECORDS

#### Warranty Deeds.

Lillian Voekens to Willis E. and Mary D. Hosson, lot 18, block 9, Buvis, \$475.

Fritz Reiter and Ella Bargholts to Otto Witt, part lot 3, Mrs. L. N. Warner's 1st addition, Moline, \$1.

Matilda Huber and husband to Carl S. Hicks, lot 23 and 24, Dodge's addition, Rock Island, \$1.

Sherman N. Johnson to Mollie J. Johnson, lot 125, Glen Oaks addition, Moline, \$1,000.

Edward H. Guyer and C. E. White to Henri and Zulma De Cap, lot 26, block 215, New Shops 2nd addition, Moline, \$425.

Mary Miller and husband to Evelyn Bassett, lot 9, block 2, Bailey Davenport's 4th addition, Rock Island, \$1.

Charles and Bertha Thollander to Henry C. Williams, lot 28, block 1, Beecher's 2nd addition, Rock Island, \$1.00.

Charles and Walter Ewert to George Rock, N. E. 1-4 N. E. 1-4 and E. 1-2 N. W. 1-4 N. E. 1-4 section 17-17-2w.

### WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST

(Continued from Page Four.)

nance department chief in introducing the Taylor system in the government arsenals, the report of the committee on labor, made to the house on Sept. 30, 1914, had the following to say:

"The moving spirit behind the plan to install the Taylor system in the government arsenals appears to be Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the war department, who has jurisdiction over all of the government arsenals. General Crozier appears to be determined to install the stop watch and other objectionable speeding-up features of the Taylor system in the arsenals in spite of the protests of the workmen, and even in spite of the strong denunciation of such methods by the special committee of the house of repre-

## CAMPAIGN OPEN TO BUY AT HOME

STREET CAR ADVERTISEMENTS AND STICKERS USED

Commercial Club Idea Spreads With Use of Clever Publicity—Claim Effect Will Be Big

A "buy at home" campaign has been started in the city through the Davenport Commercial club. Already street car cards and stickers for merchants have been brought to bear in an effort to keep purchasing money in Davenport.

Some of the means adopted to catch the attention are clever. The stickers are attractively worded. One has "Buy at Home. Think how you'd feel if they ran you out of town. Your dollar has feelings too." Another says "Your dollar will buy more

goods and better goods in Davenport than anywhere else." Another catchy one is "Don't run your dollar out of town; let the poor thing stay." One of the most striking is used on both stickers and street cards. It reads, "Don't be mean to your dollar. If it wants to stay in Davenport let it stay."

The car ads are done in striking red, white and black. The stickers are in several colors.

### THINKS HE HAS A RECORD

Joe Graham, a 1 believes he has a record in purchasing last week him with members

### MANY FALL

Most of the drawn on the term of the court, have Donegan to The farmer's ly needs

# Shall We Build a Fence Around "Our Towns?"

This clipping is taken from the Davenport Times of March 30, 1915.

That it will be misunderstood by thousands of readers of this paper we are certain—that we take this means, through PAID PUBLICITY to give our views on so important a subject should be sufficient reason for your reading this.

The policy which says "buy at home" is excellent, if all people thoroughly understand the true meaning back of such a movement.

The trouble is that the majority do not understand and unfortunately will not understand.

If taken literally, "buy at home" means that every resident of every small town in this section of the country should "buy at home" and not come to the tri-cities. The department stores of the tri-cities offer stocks not surpassed by any stores in the United States, in so far as quality is concerned.

We know that buyers can do as well in the tri-city stores as they can do in any other trading center in the country, and on most merchandise our prices are lower than those quoted on similar lines in other cities.

During the past two or three years a most cordial feeling and genuine good-fellowship spirit has grown up between the cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline—this great industrial and commercial center has become more closely united than ever before in the history of these three cities. Davenport people come to Rock Island to buy, some go to Moline—Rock Island people go to Moline and Davenport to buy, and Moline people buy quite heavily in both Rock Island and Davenport.

We believe that people should not be dictated to as to where they shall buy what they want. If Rock Island people go to Davenport it affects us, but it is still a fact that these people are helping to build this community. That Davenport people come to this store, many of them trading here almost exclusively, is known to the Davenport department stores—they expect such a condition and we believe they feel as we do that no sentimental appeals will get these customers to change. We do not expect Rock Island people to stop trading in Davenport because of any sentimental arguments we might present to them.

We'll get their business in the same manner any big store expects to get business—by talking merchandise and not sentiment.

This store does not want a fence built around Rock Island so that Rock Island people can't buy in any of the other two cities.

Then why should either of the other two cities want fences, especially when it is a well known fact that now-a-days fences are looked upon as relics of days when the family cow roamed the streets, and such a protection was necessary to the round geranium bed.

Our desire is that the cow shall be tethered in a far away pasture, and that we who live in the tri-cities get closer together, instead of erecting fences.

Young & McCombs  
Rock Island

The Store that Has Everything Newest and Best—Prices Always Lowest



ANDREW NELSON

Contractor of cement sidewalks, curbing, driveways, steps and coping and cement floors.

Phone 3140.

Residence 418 Third St.

## Boat Time is Here

Perfection Engines, all sizes.

Portable Boat Engines \$50 and \$60.

All supplies for your Engine or Boat.

CHAS. FIEBIG

1619 Third Ave. . . Rock Island, Ill.

sonatives which investigated the subject during the preceding congress.

"This officer appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of the use of the stop watch and the Taylor system; and there appears to be every reason to believe that, unless congress passes legislation absolutely prohibiting the use of such methods in the government establishments, General Crozier will proceed with the extension of the system, not only at Watertown and Rock Island, but in all the manufacturing establishments of the government within his domain."

It is worthy of passing notice that while army officers are not the least bit saving with the people's money when awarding contracts to the Bethlehem Steel company, paying this concern 55 per cent more than they could obtain the same work for by government manufacture, they are extreme economists when it comes to using the stop watch on a workman.

Although General Crozier's own testimony before the appropriations committee was that the arsenal workmen are turning out work 35 per cent below the price of the private manu-

facturers, and are saving the government hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, General Crozier is determined to make them work still faster.

For instance, the workmen at the Frankford arsenal are producing a 3-inch finished shrapnel case for \$1.75, for which the government is paying private manufacturers \$3.00.

Three-eighths-inch common shrapnel are being produced for \$7.94 in the government arsenal, while the government is paying the private manufacturers \$17.50 for the same article. And so on.

On a contract of \$1,900,044.05 worth of such work manufactured at the Frankford arsenal, the government saved \$979,840.94, or approximately, in round figures, \$1,000,000 on a \$2,000,000 order. These figures tend to indicate that the workmen in the government arsenals are now efficient and do not deserve having imposed upon them speeding-up processes compelling them to work still faster than they are now working.

Let us turn for a moment to certain recent testimony of the chief of ord-

nance as to the present efficiency of the plant at Rock Island, Ill., and thereby ascertain if the necessity exists for any drastic change of method, or speeding up. On Jan. 13, 1912, General Crozier said before the special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the Taylor system, and so forth, as follows—see page 1118 of hearings:

"We have recently manufactured gun carriages and are doing it still for 3-inch rifles; that is, field guns, at \$2,510.60, the exact cost. We purchased those rifle carriages from experienced manufacturers, who had had preceding orders for the same thing, for \$3,398.82, an increase of 35.4 per cent over our own price. Our carriages were made at the Rock Island arsenal."

"We have manufactured there, at the same arsenal, caissons for \$1,128.67, and we have purchased the same caissons from private manufacturers who had had previous orders for them so that they had previous experience in the manufacture, for \$1,744.10, which is 54.5 per cent greater than our own price."

These figures, representing the cost of manufacture at the Rock Island Arsenal, include all overhead charges, such as pay of officers, interest in investment, which, for the ordnance department, is 3 per cent, insurance (allowance set aside for fire losses), and depreciation of plant.

(To be Continued.)

It will be observed that the very shop in which ordnance materials are manufactured at approximately half the cost of purchasing from private contractors is the place where it is proposed to install the Taylor system. I submit the necessity does not exist for the installation of such a system of intensive production, with its accompanying disregard for the welfare of the employes, in a plant where efficiency has already reached such an advanced stage.

If the chief of ordnance had manufactured in government arsenals all the munitions and supplies that have been purchased of the war trust at excessive prices since he has been at the head of the ordnance department, he could have saved to the taxpayers more money than could be saved via the stop watch and speeding up of workmen in the next century.